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ENTOMOLOGY.—*A new carpenterworm from Florida (Lepidoptera: Cossidae)*.

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It is seldom that so large and conspicuous a moth as that described below remains undiscovered for so long a time, especially since it inhabits a well-populated area and a region frequented by entomologists. Nevertheless such is the case, and it is a further example of what yet remains to be done in many parts of the country. The larvae of this species were first reported by William Reimer, a medical student, and the type series was reared and submitted by Prof. H. F. Strohecker, Department of Zoology, University of Miami.

*Prionoxystus baccharidis*, n. sp.

Figs. 1-4b

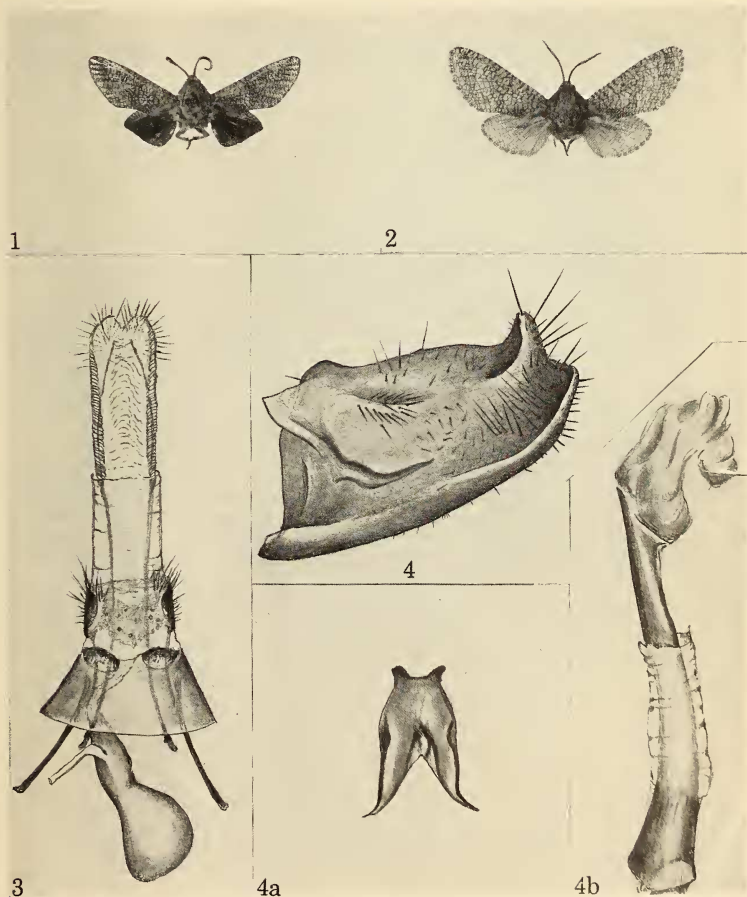
Alar expanse: Male, 34-40 mm. Female, 43-45 mm.

Antenna black with strong, metallic-blue iridescence above. Labial palpus, head, thorax, and ground color of forewing sordid white to cinereous, the lighter color prevailing in the female; palpus, head, and thorax with dark-gray and black scales mixed; forewing covered with a fine, black reticulum somewhat heavier in male than in female; costal black markings

exhibiting much metallic-blue iridescence; hindwing of male blackish fuscous except black-marked cinereous costa; hindwing of female pale cinereous with fine, somewhat obscured reticulum. Legs cinereous, banded with black, the latter color with strong, metallic-blue iridescence. Abdomen cinereous, strongly irrorate with black

and dark gray, and grayish fuscous above in male.

*Male genitalia*.—Symmetrical. Uncus broad, triangular. Lateral elements of gnathos broadly fused distally, flattened. Harpe, anellus, and aedeagus as figured; clasper arising at base of harpe with distal end free.



FIGS. 1-4b.—*Prionoxytus baccharidis*, n. sp.: 1, Male; 2, female; 3, ventral view of female genitalia; 4, right harpe; 4a, anellus; 4b, aedeagus.

*Female genitalia*.—As figured.

*Type*.—U.S.N.M. no. 61307.

*Type locality*.—Coral Gables, Dade County, Fla.

*Food plant*.—*Baccharis* sp.

*Remarks*.—Described from the type male and three male and two female paratypes from the type locality, all reared by Prof. H. F. Strohecker. All bear emergence dates of March 1951. Paratypes in the U. S. National Museum; Department of Zoology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.; and the British Museum (Natural History).

Previously the genus *Prionoxystus* was represented in North America by only two described species, *P. robiniae* (Peck) (carpenterworm) and *P. macmurtrei* (little carpenterworm). *P. baccharidis*, for which I suggest the common name "saltbush carpenterworm," is nearest *robiniae*, but is smaller, and the yellow hindwing of *robiniae* is replaced by the dark hindwing in *baccharidis*.

Of this species Professor Strohecker writes: "The specimens were bred from the trunks of the *Baccharis*. Roy Woodbury, of our botany department, tells me that the stand of *Baccharis*

from which I cut the pieces includes (my memory) four species. . . . The larvae occur most frequently in the bole near ground level but some of them were found in branches not much more than an inch in diameter. All the wood cut by me was from living bushes.

"The exact locality was an area near what is known locally as 'Tahiti Beach.' The mangrove growth near the bay is followed inland by a growth of saltbush. I don't know the history of this place, i. e., whether the saltbush is a 'natural' stand or sprang up after removal of such plants as white mangrove and buttonwood. Some of the *Baccharis* have trunks three or more inches in diameter but all are of low height.

"Last March I went to the site where he [Mr. Reimer] had found the larvae and cut several bushes. Those with large larvae can be detected by the exudations of sawdust from the borings. The little insects are of such powerful flight when adult that they quickly damage themselves in a cage."

The photographs for this paper were taken by Robert Bonde, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Drawings by the author. The figures are of the type male and a paratype female.

## PALEONTOLOGY.—*Two new species of Sinclairocystis*. HARRELL L. STRIMPLE, Bartlesville, Okla. (Communicated by Alfred R. Loeblich, Jr.)

Subsequent to the finding of *Sinclairocystis* Bassler (1950), by Dr. G. A. Cooper and William Allen, of the U. S. National Museum, in Ordovician rocks of southeastern Oklahoma, the author and his wife, Mrs. Melba Strimple, have collected at the type locality on several occasions and have found several interesting forms of the "Cystoidea." Among these are two new species of *Sinclairocystis* described below. They lend considerable additional information concerning this unique genus.

### *Sinclairocystis angulatus*, n. sp.

Fig. 5-9

Two recumbent arms are present, that to the left terminating near the columnar attachment, the right passing closely behind the anus and forming a loop to the posterior about the large posterior thecal plates and terminating high on the theca. On the antanal side of the left arm, food grooves are seen passing from the facets

for the brachioles to a more or less continuous groove along the length of the arm. The same process is present on the anal side of the right arm. One brachiole facet is present on each arm segment and no covering plates over the grooves have been observed.

There are three basal plates and four plates surrounding the anus. In the anal (posterior) side of the theca, an angulation occurs to the left, forming a more or less flattened surface in what might be termed the left posterior, and is bordered to the left by the left arm. In this restricted area there are only two large plates between the basal circlet and the plates adjacent to the anus. In the lateral wall of the posterior thecal plates are small, with four or five present between the basals and the summit platform which is bordered by the right arm. The right lateral side of the theca has two series of six small plates between the basals and the right arm. The antanal (anterior) is composed of slightly larger plates than those of the right side and considerably larger plates as the left arm